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Archaeological
Institute
of America

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

[PLATES IV-VIII]

To the Members of the Institute :

The Council of the Institute, at a special meeting held in New York on January 30, 1897, received, and reluctantly accepted, the resignation of its President. Mr. Low had indicated at previous meetings his desire to relinquish his office as President, for reasons whose force appealed to the Council ; but it had been loath to deprive the Institute of his great services. At its annual meeting, held in New York on May 8, 1897, the Council entered upon its minutes the following vote :

"In accepting the resignation by President Low of the office of President of the Archaeological Institute of America, the Council desires to place upon its records the expression of its deep regret that he should find it necessary to leave the position which he has filled with great distinction for the past seven years, and, also, of its warm appreciation of the value and importance of the services which he has rendered to the Institute during this term.

"It recognizes gratefully the fidelity and ability with which, while burdened with other high official duties, he has conducted the affairs and promoted the interests of the Institute, and, as a token of its estimate of the worth of his work in behalf of the Institute, it requests him to allow his name to stand upon the list of the officers of the Institute as one of its Honorary Presidents.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this Minute to President Low."

At the annual meeting the Council also requested Professor C. E. Norton, the founder and first President of the Institute,

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Archaeological Institute of America, Vol. I (1897), No. 2.

to accept the office of Honorary President, an office which it had just created. The services of Professor Norton and President Low embrace a period of eighteen years. The former presided over the work of the Institute from its foundation in 1879 to 1889; the latter, from 1890 to 1896. These gentlemen, by long and distinguished service, have won the right to be released from active duty; but the Institute is still assured, by their acceptance of the newly created office, of their continued interest in its work, and it will still be able to avail itself of their counsel and advice on all questions of large importance.

At the meeting held on January 30, the Council received also Mr. W. H. H. Beebe's resignation of the offices of Recording Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute. At the request of the Council, however, Mr. Beebe consented to continue to perform the duties of these offices until his successor should be chosen at the annual meeting. At that meeting, by formal vote, the Council expressed to him its thanks for the fidelity and efficiency of his discharge of the offices which he had held during the previous seven years.

The thanks of the Council were subsequently officially expressed to the Trustees of Columbia University for their courtesy in putting at the disposal of the Council and of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens and in Rome, for many years, the use of their room in Columbia University.

The Council has the honor to lay before the members of the Institute the second volume in the Classical Series of the Papers of the Institute, Mr. Joseph Thacher Clarke's *Report on the Investigations at Assos in 1882 and 1883*, with an Appendix on the Relations of Modern to Ancient Life. The first volume in this Series was Mr. Clarke's *Report on the Investigations at Assos in 1881*. The work of the expedition to Assos, the first exploration and excavation of a classical site undertaken by the Institute, was finished in 1883, and Mr. Clarke at once began the preparation of his final Report. He intended that this should be a complete account of the results achieved by the expedition, and the present volume amply

shows with what skill and thoroughness he had planned his Report. But circumstances beyond his control have prevented its completion, and the Council has finally determined to publish so much of the Report as Mr. Clarke has been able to finish. It regrets that it is not able to lay before the members of the Institute a full account of the results of this noteworthy expedition, but it does not feel justified in longer withholding from students of classical antiquity so important a contribution to knowledge. The facts thus briefly narrated are stated more fully in the sympathetic Introductory Note to the volume written by Professor Norton, the President of the Institute at the time of the expedition.

A considerable part of the cost of the printing of the volume has been defrayed by a gift for the purpose, made long since by the Boston Society of Architects, to whom the Council would again express grateful acknowledgment of its indebtedness.

The volume contains eighty-four cuts and plates, designed to illustrate the text, but these constitute only a small part of the illustrative material furnished by the staff of the expedition, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Francis H. Bacon, and Mr. Robert Koldewey. The best mode of publication of the important drawings and photographs made during the excavations of 1881, 1882, and 1883, has often been the subject of careful consideration by the Council. This material has recently been edited by Mr. Bacon with great skill and patience, with the assistance of Mr. Koldewey, who came from Europe for the purpose in the autumn of 1896. Of this undertaking, rendered more difficult by the lapse of fourteen years since the drawings were made, Mr. Bacon writes :

"We have arranged the enormous mass of notes, drawings, etc., and have agreed on the way in which each should be published. My plan is to publish carefully and completely the exact 'facts' about Assos, with photographs and descriptive notes, eschewing theories and avoiding all discussion of historical questions. The book, therefore, will consist almost entirely of plans and illustrations. Mr. Millet, of the J. B. Millet Publishing Company, has undertaken to publish and distribute the book, and he will issue a prospectus in the autumn of 1897. As now planned, the

book will consist of about 150 folio plates, with text on fly-leaves opposite, and will be issued in parts. For all this, the Institute undertakes no pecuniary obligation. My own interest in the matter is a desire to see published the principal work of my youth, and a feeling that the public will be interested in seeing how a provincial Greek city really looked."

The five plates appended to this Report, which of necessity have been reduced in size, illustrate the charm and scientific value of this publication (PLATES IV-VIII). Its cost, in folio, is unfortunately too great to be met directly by a subvention from the treasury of the Institute, but the Council will lend Mr. Bacon all the assistance within its power. The members of the Institute cannot but feel a lively and personal interest in the speedy issue of this important work. It will be sold by subscription, and the well-known ability of Mr. Millet gives assurance of its satisfactory publication. The Council within a short time will lay the prospectus before the members of the Institute, and will then more fully state the claims of the undertaking on their consideration.

The publication of the results of the excavations at the Ar-give Heraeum presents a similar problem. The first consideration of this problem belongs by right and duty to the Managing Committee of the School at Athens. The Institute contributed, it is true, to these excavations and their preliminary publication the sum of \$5750, but, following the settled policy which experience proves to be wise and which is now embodied in the Regulations of the Institute, the Council, while aiding the undertakings of the Schools so far as it is able, leaves their management to their respective Committees. The following Report was made to the Council at its last annual meeting by a committee consisting of Professor Ware, of Columbia University, Professor Wright, of Harvard University, and Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of New York :

"At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, on the 8th of May, 1896, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare and recommend to the Council of the Institute a scheme for the publication of the results of the excavations at Assos and at Argos. The excavations at Assos were undertaken directly

by the Institute during the years 1881-83. The excavations at Argos were carried on through the medium of the School at Athens, during the years 1892-95.

"It is the opinion of the Managing Committee of the School that these undertakings, the earliest and the latest which the Institute has set on foot, and the most notable in magnitude and duration, and in the value of their results, should be published in similar form, as nearly simultaneously as possible, and in a shape suitable to their importance. In both cases a considerable number of plates of large size will be needed to exhibit adequately the results attained. This makes it imperative to issue a volume in folio. Smaller plates can of course be included, putting several subjects upon the same page. In both cases there will be, besides the drawings, a considerable number of photographic illustrations. It has been found that photographs made on a comparatively small scale can be enlarged in the printing to suitable size without losing in clearness of definition.

"In both cases a brief descriptive text should accompany the plates. But if in either case a detailed description or comment is to be made, as would certainly be the case with the Argos Expedition, the Committee are of opinion that it should not be printed in folio, but should form a separate volume in octavo, so as to correspond with the other publications of the Institute and of the School, and with the Preliminary Report of the Assos Expedition printed in 1883. Text in folio is cumbrous and inaccessible, and though a somewhat larger page than that adopted by the Institute might, in some respects, be more convenient, it seems likely that more would be lost by lack of uniformity in the series than would be gained by increase in size.

"These volumes of text would be entirely, or almost entirely, without illustration, as the volumes of plates would be almost entirely without text. But this would not prevent the insertion of some of the smaller plates in the Journal of the Institute, as one-page or two-page illustrations, if it were found desirable.

"These two volumes of plates, with the accompanying text, would constitute a valuable contribution to archaeological science. They would be works which no important library could be without, and they should command a considerable sale among architects and amateurs. We recommend that their publication should be undertaken by the Institute, by subscription or otherwise, and that the Committee on Publication should be requested to arrange for this."

At a meeting held on May 7, 1897, the Managing Committee of the School at Athens referred the question of the best mode of publication of the excavations at the Heraeum to its Executive Committee; the report just quoted is now in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Council. The two Committees will confer on the problems presented by the Heraeum pub-

lications, and hope for a satisfactory solution. The Report for 1897 of the Professor of Art at the School at Athens (p. 117) shows that the descriptive letter-press is nearly ready. This will probably be published, in the main, in the Journal of the Institute in such form as to admit of its subsequent issue in a separate volume or volumes, if that seems desirable; the publication of the folio plates presents a question of greater difficulty.

The Council has the pleasure of announcing also the publication in the autumn of the present year of the sixth volume of the *Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*. This is a beautifully illustrated volume of varied and interesting contents, of which the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School gives an account in the present Report. The Council welcomes with peculiar satisfaction this additional evidence of the fruitful activity of the School. The School was founded by the Institute in 1881, but has been controlled and directed, with wisdom and success, by its own Committee. This handsome volume happily appears just at the time when the relations of the School to the Institute, which have always been harmonious, have been more clearly defined, and the bond that unites the two has been made closer.

In its Sixteenth Annual Report the Council recorded the conclusion of Professor Halbherr's explorations in Crete in 1893-94, and announced the publication of their results in the *American Journal of Archaeology, First Series*. After long delay, for which Professor Halbherr is not responsible, the promise then made is now about to be fulfilled. Two articles written by Professor Halbherr, entitled,

Inscriptions from Various Cretan Cities;
Christian Inscriptions, —

will be published, with an Introductory Paper, in the fourth number of the eleventh volume of the Journal, which is now in press and will be issued immediately.

Six other papers continue the series, entitled,

Epigraphical Researches in Gortyna, by Professor Halbherr;
 Some Cretan Sculptures in the Museum of the Syllogos at Candia,
 by Professor Halbherr;
 Note on a Mycenaean Vase and on some Geometric Vases of the
 Syllogos of Candia, by Signor Orsi;
 Some Roman Busts in the Museum of the Syllogos of Candia, by
 Signor Mariani;
 Statue of an Asclepiad from Gortyna, by Signor Mariani;
 The Prehistoric Grotto of Miamù, by Signor Taramelli.

These six articles are now in type, and their immediate publication in the *Journal of the Institute (American Journal of Archaeology, Second Series)* is announced. The Council is indebted to Professor Herbert Weir Smyth, of Bryn Mawr College, for valuable aid in preparing these papers for publication in English.

Under date of October 7, 1897, Professor Halbherr writes that other articles — with the titles,

Topographical Researches within the Asclepieum at Lebena, by Professor Halbherr and Signor Taramelli;
 The Acropolis of Gortyna, by Signor Taramelli;
 Excavations and Researches in the Mycenaean Cemeteries of
 Erganos, Courtes, and Haghios Ilias, by Professor Halbherr;
 Antiquities discovered at Priniâs and Haghios Ilias,—

will be sent to the editors of the *Journal* early in 1898. The titles of these articles are provisional; the illustrations, both plates and cuts within the text, are ready.

Additional articles, which will complete the entire series, will be prepared in the course of 1898.

When the *American Journal of Archaeology* was founded, with Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University, as Advisory Editor and Dr. A. L. Frothingham, Jr., then of Johns Hopkins University, as Managing Editor, the following announcement was made in the advertisement prefixed to the first volume, published in 1885: "The *American Journal of Archaeology* and of the History of the Fine Arts is the official

organ of the Archaeological Institute of America, and will aim to further the interests for which the Institute was founded." Since 1885, beginning in the year when the first volume of the Journal was published, the Council has made contributions annually to its support; since July 1, 1893, this yearly subvention has been \$1600.

The publications of the Institute have consisted of Annual Reports of the Council, volumes of Papers in the Classical Series, volumes of Papers in the American Series, Bulletins, and Reports; those of the School at Athens, of Annual Reports of the Managing Committee, volumes of Papers, Bulletins, and Reports. Since 1888 monographs written by officers or students of the School at Athens, consisting chiefly of reports of excavations, have first appeared in the *American Journal of Archaeology, First Series*, and have subsequently been included in volumes of Papers of the School (volumes V and VI). Other monographs written by members of the Institute have occasionally appeared in the Journal, and some of these have subsequently been reissued separately and included among the publications of the Institute. (See Appendix, pp. 105 ff.)

This plan, which was gradually adopted, and was at first adequate, proved in time to be unsatisfactory. It separated scientific material that should have been kept together, and was unnecessarily expensive. The establishment of the School of Classical Studies in Rome, with its immediate need of a vehicle for publishing its work, brought under consideration the question of the best mode of publication of the work of the Institute as a whole, and at its meeting on January 30 the Council, on the recommendation of the Executive Committees of the two Schools of Classical Studies, determined to begin immediately the uniform and regular publication of its Papers, Reports, and other documents. This action was subsequently confirmed at its annual meeting.

The new periodical which is to contain these issues will be styled, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY, SECOND SERIES : THE JOURNAL OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

OF AMERICA. It will be conducted by an Editorial Board, the members of which will represent the several interests of the Institute and the institutions in its care. The Board consists of an Editor-in-Chief, chosen by the Council, two editors, chosen respectively by the Managing Committees of the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and in Rome, and a fourth editor, chosen by the Council, together with the President of the Institute, and the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens and in Rome, as honorary members. By an arrangement made between the Council and the *American Journal of Archaeology, First Series*, the new periodical replaces and succeeds the Journal, which after the completion of its eleventh volume (1896) makes over its copyright, subscription list, and exchanges.

The *American Journal of Archaeology, Second Series*, will be issued six times a year. It will contain :

- I. Archaeological Papers of the Institute in the fields of American, Christian, Classical, and Oriental Archaeology ; Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens ; Papers of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome.
- II. Proceedings of the Institute ; Summaries of Archaeological News and Discussions ; Classified Bibliography of Current Archaeological Literature ; Correspondence ; Notes and Notices.
- III. Reports of the Institute, including those of the Council, of the Managing Committees of the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and in Rome, and of other Committees of the Institute.
- IV. Bulletins (separately paged) containing material in general supplementary to that of the Reports.

The Journal will be published — in America and Europe — by The Macmillan Company (66, Fifth Avenue, New York), who will receive subscriptions, and will keep on sale the several numbers of the Journal.

The Macmillan Company will have on sale also all former publications of the Institute, except such as are out of print.

Members of the Institute, by a Regulation of the Institute, are entitled to receive the Journal without charge, and copies of every number will be sent to them regularly.

The Council believes that the plan adopted will prove to be a satisfactory solution of pressing difficulties. The Institute thus acquires a means for the regular and orderly issue of all its publications, except special works of unusual size and cost; the close connection of the Schools with the Institute is made apparent; the cost of publication is greatly diminished. The desirable result last mentioned will be accomplished partly by the concentration of Reports, as in the present number, partly by the issue of all publications through a single firm. The Journal will be supported by an annual fund derived from subscriptions and advertisements, and from contributions made by the Institute and by the Schools. In the hands of the gentlemen who have consented to serve as the Editorial Board, Professor John H. Wright, of Harvard University, Professor James R. Wheeler, of Columbia University, Professor Allan Marquand, of Princeton University, and Professor Harold N. Fowler, of Western Reserve University, the Journal is certain to maintain a high standard of scientific and literary excellence.

The Council is able to announce the early publication of the six numbers of the Journal of the Institute for 1897. The first number, containing the First Annual Report (1895-96) of the School in Rome, has already been issued. An entire number has been devoted to the interesting account, there given, of the founding of the School and of its work during the first year; the Second Annual Report of the School is made a part of the present issue, and its subsequent Reports will in like manner be published in the same number with those of the Council and of the School at Athens. The material for the third and fourth numbers of the Journal, to contain papers by Professor Halbherr and others on the explorations in Crete (see p. 75), is already in type. Copy for the remaining numbers is in the hands of the editors, and will be sent to press immediately. The transfer of the *American Journal of Archaeology, First Series*, was not

finally effected until May ; the selection of a publisher and the drawing of the contract necessarily preceded the publication of any number ; the determination of the typographical form of the Journal involved many delicate and difficult questions of detail. In view of these facts, it is not surprising that the numbers of the Journal for 1897 should all appear at about the same time near the close of the year. In 1898 and thereafter they will be issued regularly at intervals of two months, unless difficulties now unforeseen occur.

The Institute possesses a large stock of previous publications, which was transferred to The Macmillan Company at the time of the signing of the contract. This stock is safely stored and has been insured. The plates of previous publications are in the keeping of the University Press, at Cambridge, and of the Norwood Press, at Norwood.

In February, 1897, the President received an announcement that the French School at Athens would celebrate in April the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, and that this noteworthy jubilee, which would be signalized by the presence of learned men from all parts of the world, would be made the occasion of an International Congress of Classical Archaeologists, that might be organized as a permanent association. The Committee in charge of this first meeting comprised the Rector of the University at Athens, the Ephor General of Antiquities in Greece, and the Directors or Secretaries of the five foreign Schools of Archaeology in Athens. This Committee expressed the hope that each nation might be represented at the Congress by its own orator, and the Council unanimously requested Professor Allan Marquand, then a professor at the American School in Rome, to serve as the representative of the United States. In consequence of the grievous political troubles through which Greece was then passing, the Congress was deferred. The Council subsequently invited Professor Frank B. Tarbell, of the University of Chicago, who was Annual Director of the School at Athens in 1888-89, and its chief executive officer in 1892-93, and purposed to be again in

Greece in the latter part of 1897, to act as the official representative of this country, if the Congress, as was proposed, should convene in the autumn.

The excavations at Corinth were resumed by the Director of the School at Athens on April 14, 1897, but, for reasons given in his Report (p. 110), were suspended after a week's work. The Council had previously issued an appeal for funds, which outlined the plan of future excavations, and it received in response the sum of \$1060. This sum was not drawn upon, and remains on deposit, at interest, with the Treasurer of the School. It will be available for excavations in 1898. The Council desires to express to Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Miss Helen Griggs, Mr. James Loeb, and Professor Sidney G. Ashmore, its grateful acknowledgment of their prompt response to its appeal. No other excavations or explorations were undertaken by the Institute during the year.

The Council herewith submits the Reports for 1896-97 of the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens and in Rome, and the Reports made to these Committees for the same period by the Directors and Professors of the Schools. The various Annual Reports are now combined in a single number and published simultaneously. To these Reports are appended lists of names and addresses of persons composing the various bodies comprised in the Institute, the Regulations of the Institute and of the Schools, the Rules of the Affiliated Societies, financial statements, and other matter deemed to be of interest to the members of the Institute and patrons of the Schools.

The School at Athens, under the steady, sagacious, and energetic management of the Chairman of its Committee, pursues its even way, strengthening its claims on the confidence of the public, and yearly giving fresh evidence of its vigorous and useful activity. The narrative of its work in the field of excavation between 1886 and 1896, as given in the Report of its Managing Committee, presents a striking record of important contributions to knowledge of the antiquities of Greece ;

and the long list of the students who have been trained at the School and have returned to America to assume, many of them, positions of distinction, is indicative of its service to classical scholarship in America.

The establishment of the School in Rome in 1895-96 was an event of signal importance. It was founded with a comprehensive purpose; it seems destined to be a powerful influence in the development of the higher education in the United States. An interesting account of its establishment is given in the first number of the *Journal* for 1897 by the Chairman of its Managing Committee, who, as Chairman of the Committee and Director of the School during its first trying year, met the difficulties and perplexities that were inevitable to its inception with courage, energy, and wisdom. The scholarly activity and scientific achievements of the officers and students of the School during the brief period that has elapsed since its foundation, as recorded in the Reports for 1895-96 and 1896-97, are the best guarantee of its future usefulness, and should bring a quick response to the appeal of its Managing Committee for aid.

The establishment of an American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine, the main object of which should be to enable properly qualified persons to prosecute Biblical, linguistic, archaeological, historical, and other kindred studies and researches under more favorable circumstances than can be secured at a distance from the Holy Land, was suggested by the President of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in his annual address given at Hartford in June, 1895. His suggestion was adopted by the Society and a Committee, consisting of Professor J. Henry Thayer, Professor Theodore F. Wright, and Professor H. G. Mitchell, was appointed to formulate the proposal. A circular, which stated the object of the School and the plan for its establishment, was subsequently issued and widely distributed. In response to this circular eleven institutions and individuals pledged each one hundred dollars a year for five years to the support of the proposed School. The American Oriental Society expressed its warm

approval of the enterprise, believing that the existence of such a School would give a new impulse to Biblical and Oriental scholarship. The subscriptions, however, that had been pledged did not seem sufficient to warrant immediate action.

The purpose and plan of the School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine were laid before the Council of the Institute at its last annual meeting by its President. The project for the establishment of the School was strongly commended, and in the hope that the Institute might be able to render it substantial aid at a critical time, the Council voted to appoint a committee of two to confer with the Committee in charge of the proposed School on the feasibility of its assuming a similar relation to the Institute to that held by the Schools at Athens and in Rome. The Committee in charge of the School promptly accepted the proposal for a conference, and the Council hope to be able to report at a later time that some safe plan has been devised for the establishment of the School.

The Council has viewed with serious concern the facts relating to the membership of the Institute published in its last Report, by which it appears that the total number of members, which was 411 in 1886-87 and had risen to 783 in 1890-91, had shrunk to 645 in 1895-96. The decrease in membership was doubtless due in part to the financial depression that had prevailed throughout the country, but the main cause is believed to have been the want of proper organization. Nor is it surprising that the form of organization which was adequate in 1884, when the members of the Institute numbered only a few more than 200 and there were only three Affiliated Societies, not more widely separated than Boston, New York, and Baltimore, should not suffice in 1895-96, when the membership had been tripled, and the Affiliated Societies numbered eleven, and were situated in places often remote one from the other. It was obvious that the relations of the Affiliated Societies to the governing body of the Institute were not so close as they should be. At its meeting on January 30, therefore, the Council authorized the appointment, by the President, of a

special Advisory Committee, to consider recommendations submitted by the President or any other member of the Council, and to report to the Council, at its annual meeting in May, on the condition of the Institute and to submit proposals for its future administration.

Professor Norton, President Low, and Professors Ware, Seymour, and Hale, who had all been closely identified with the work of the Institute in the past, consented to serve on this committee. The President, though not unfamiliar with the history of the Institute, made a careful study of its minutes and accounts, beginning at the time of its foundation in 1879, and addressed letters of inquiry to all the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Affiliated Societies. These inquiries related chiefly to the mode of the administration of the Affiliated Society, with special reference to membership; the answers to them were full, explicit, and suggestive, and the Council desires to express its thanks to these officers for their ready and hearty coöperation. Fruitful suggestions came independently from other members of the Institute. Confidence in the future of the Institute and the belief that a remedy for existing evils could easily be applied were apparent in all these communications. They all manifested a helpful and hopeful spirit.

The Advisory Committee carefully considered the facts presented, and ultimately made recommendations through the President to the Council at its annual meeting on May 8. These recommendations, so far as they were adopted by the Council, are embodied in the revised Regulations, which are herewith submitted (Appendix, pp. 74-77). The main purpose of the changes instituted can be briefly stated. The independence of the Affiliated Societies and of the Schools at Athens and in Rome in the conduct of their own affairs (see Regulations XI and XVIII) is to be preserved, but both the Societies and the Schools are to be brought into closer relation with the government of the Institute; and the Council is so reconstituted, by an increase in the number of its members, as to secure a better informed and more consistent administration of

the interests of the Institute as a whole. The Council believes that these changes will secure a more effective organization of the Institute, and will enlarge the range of its healthful activities.

A statement of these changes follows, for purposes of record, with a brief specification of the reasons that influenced the Council in making them.

The administration of the business of the Institute has always been committed to the Council. As heretofore constituted, this body has consisted solely of members elected by the Affiliated Societies. Since the annual meetings of most of the Societies have been held in the spring of the year, Councillors have frequently been elected only a few days before the annual meeting of the Council. It was inevitable that their knowledge of the policy and traditions of the business control of the Institute could not be commensurate with their genuine interest in its work. This has thrown undue responsibility on the President. Further, it has frequently happened, for local reasons that were valid, that the President of the Affiliated Society has not been chosen to membership in the Council, although he is presumably the best informed member of his Society in regard to the aims and work of the Institute. The Institute, moreover, has been singular in entrusting interests so important to so small a number of representatives, especially in view of the fact that its members are geographically so widely separated. Other similar societies transact their business in sessions where the body meets as a whole. In 1895-96, the Institute, with a membership of 645, was governed by a Council of 22 members. Finally, under the previous system, no representatives of special important interests have, as such, had seats in the Council.

Under the new order (Regulation III), to the members of the Council elected by the Affiliated Societies, according to the practice previously in vogue, other members are to be added *ex officio*. These are the ten officers of the Institute with their varied and special interests, the Editor-in-chief of the Journal of the Institute, the Presidents of the Affiliated Societies, and

the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens and in Rome. The Affiliated Societies and the Schools of Classical Studies have now *ex officio* representation on the Council. The members of the Council, under the new provision, will number about forty; but a body of this size is not too large for the transaction of such business as comes before the Council, if one may judge from the actual experience of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens, which has been for years a large body but has not proved to be unwieldy. Such a Council, however, is too large for the transaction of business by correspondence, and an Executive Committee of five members has been established (Regulation V), consisting of the President and four other members, to be chosen by him annually.

The officers of the Institute and of the Council (Regulation IV) will hereafter be a President, Honorary Presidents, five Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary. The President and Vice-Presidents will be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Council and will be eligible for reëlection. The Honorary Presidents will be former Presidents of the Institute. The Treasurer and the Secretary will be chosen by the Council, and will hold office at its pleasure.

The number of Vice-Presidents has been enlarged from one to five. The Council will doubtless aim in their election to select representatives from different parts of the country. The range of choice of President and Vice-Presidents is no longer limited to members of the Council, but all members of the Institute are now eligible to these offices.

By a previous regulation (Regulation II) new members of the Institute had to be formally approved by the action of the Council. This Regulation proved to be cumbersome. The approval of new members, both Life and Annual, now rests with the Affiliated Societies. A proposal to reduce the annual fee from \$10 to \$5 was made, but after deliberation the Council declined to adopt the measure. Members of the Institute receive all regular publications, both of the Institute and of the Schools at Athens and in Rome, free of charge; the cost of

these nearly equals the amount of the annual fee. The reduction of the income of the Institute by one-half would seriously cripple its activity and might prove to be a dangerous step.

The Regulations have long provided for classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members. The list of Honorary Members has contained distinguished names,—Brunn, Curtius, Humann, Maspero, Mommsen, Newton, Conze, Dennis, de Rossi, Waddington, Dörpfeld. The number of living Honorary Members is limited to ten. The Council now proposes to elect also a class of Corresponding Members, never before actually instituted. These will be scholars resident in other lands, and it is hoped that by this means the Institute will be brought into more intimate and friendly relations with similar organizations in other countries.

The Council will hereafter convene for its Annual Meeting on the second Saturday in May at ten o'clock in the morning; one-third of the members, present in person or by proxy, constitutes a quorum (Regulation IX). The meetings of the Managing Committees of the Schools in Rome and at Athens will be held on the two preceding days in the city where the Council is to meet. The relations of the Schools with the Institute are now so close that it has become eminently desirable that the different meetings should be held in close connection with one another. The President is authorized to invite the members of these Committees to attend the meetings of the Council. The provision is continued by which special meetings of the Institute as a whole for the transaction of business may be called. An occasion for such a meeting might easily arise, when some important undertaking was proposed whose success would be best assured if the general interest of the members was roused. The Council has taken significant action in instituting an annual meeting of the members of the Institute as a whole for the reading and discussion of scientific papers (Regulation X). The scientific activity of the Institute has heretofore been exhibited in its conduct and support of explorations

and excavations, in its publications, and through the two foreign Schools. The Council believes that the time has come when it is well to add to these a regular annual session, to be devoted to the discussion of scientific questions. The place of meeting, which will probably change from year to year, will be determined by the Council. The place and time of the first of these meetings cannot yet be announced. The meeting probably cannot be held in 1897-98.

The names of all Life Members are hereafter to be printed with the Annual Report of the Council, but those of Life Members deceased will be starred (Regulation XIII). Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may now be paid to the Treasurer of the Affiliated Society to which the contributing member belongs, as well as to the Treasurer of the Institute (Regulation XV). A former Regulation permitted them to be paid to any member of the Council. The Regulation relating to the time of payment of annual dues has been so changed as to prescribe that Annual Members who have failed to pay their dues for two consecutive years shall, unless special action be taken by the Affiliated Society to the contrary, be dropped from the list of the Institute (Regulation XV). The financial year closes for all branches of the Institute on the last day of August. All annual dues received by the Treasurers of the Affiliated Societies have heretofore been paid over to the Treasurer of the Institute, who has held ten per cent of the sum received subject to the call of the Treasurer of the Society. This Regulation has been found to prescribe a tortuous mode of accomplishing the object in view. Hereafter the Treasurer of the Society will reserve for local expenses ten per cent of the dues received by him, and turn over any balance that remains at the end of the year to the general funds of the Institute (Regulation XVI).

The Report of the Council is hereafter to be made, in behalf of the Council, by the President (Regulation VI). It is further provided that all members of the Institute shall receive copies of all its regular publications (Regulation XVII) free

of charge. Amendments to the Regulations may be proposed by any three members of the Council at any annual meeting; these amendments require for adoption the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of the Council present and voting (Regulation XIX).

Finally, a new Regulation (Regulation XVIII) has been adopted defining the relations of the Schools at Athens and in Rome to the Institute. This Regulation states in part relations which had gradually been developed in the administration of the School at Athens, but it contains also new provisions intended to strengthen the bonds which unite the Schools to the Institute.

The preceding statement records all changes made in the Regulations.

A new seal has been designed for the Institute, which differs in size and device from the seal formerly in use. For this the Institute is indebted to the courtesy and skill of Mrs. H. Whitman, the President of the Boston Society, to whom the Council desires to express its sincere thanks.

Hereafter each person who becomes a member of the Institute will receive a certificate of membership, which will record the date of election, and will be signed by the President of the Affiliated Society of which he becomes a member and by the President of the Institute.

The Affiliated Societies, with two exceptions, have held their Annual Meetings in the spring of the year. At these meetings they have elected their officers and their representatives in the Council. This arrangement, for reasons which have already been stated, proved unsatisfactory; and by direction of the Council, the President proposed to the Affiliated Societies, in April, 1897, that their annual meetings should be held in the autumn. This proposal has been accepted by all the Societies that have as yet been able to take action, and the date agreed upon is likely to be some day in the first week of November. Under this arrangement, the elected members of the Council will hereafter be chosen at least six months before the annual

meeting of that body. The officers of the Societies will be furnished, in time for use at their annual meetings, with a full and detailed account, not previously made public, of the work of all branches of the Institute during the year then past, and an outline of its plans, so far as these have been formed, for the coming year. New publications of the Institute will, at this time, be laid before the members.

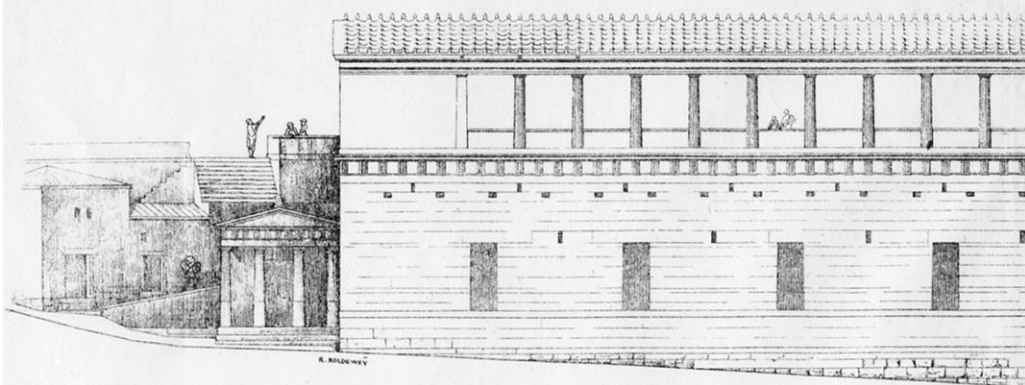
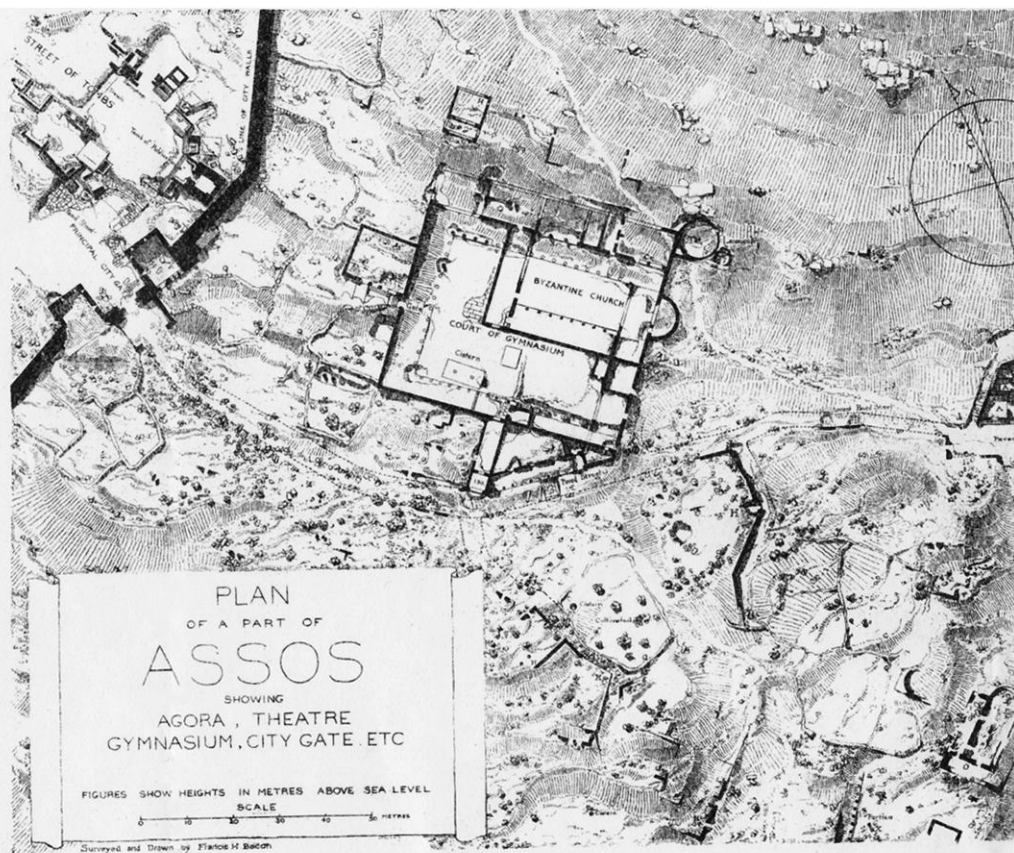
All the Societies have found it interesting and desirable to offer lectures on archaeological and kindred subjects to their members and friends, but they have often found it difficult to make proper provision for this. A course of such lectures will ultimately be provided each year by the Council, and any Society that so desires will be addressed at different times in the course of the winter on subjects of interest to its members.

The Council has received requests for the formation of two new Societies. It welcomes these proposals and hopes to put them into effect. Under the regulations, a Society may be established, by vote of the Council, whenever ten members of the Institute associate themselves for this purpose. Experience shows, however, that it is not wise to establish a Society unless the conditions are such as to assure it a continued and vigorous existence. It is not imperative that a Society should be large; it is important that its members should take an active interest in the purpose for which the Institute was founded, the promotion and direction of archaeological investigation and research. Many undertakings, especially in the attractive field of American Archaeology, might be engaged in by local Societies, without great outlay, which would directly fulfil this purpose. Incidentally, such an enterprise would rouse local pride and interest, and strengthen the Society that promoted it. In earlier years the Institute undertook important investigations in Mexico and the Southwestern United States. Five volumes in the American Series of the Papers of the Institute record investigations made by Mr. Bandelier in this field, under the auspices of the Institute, that

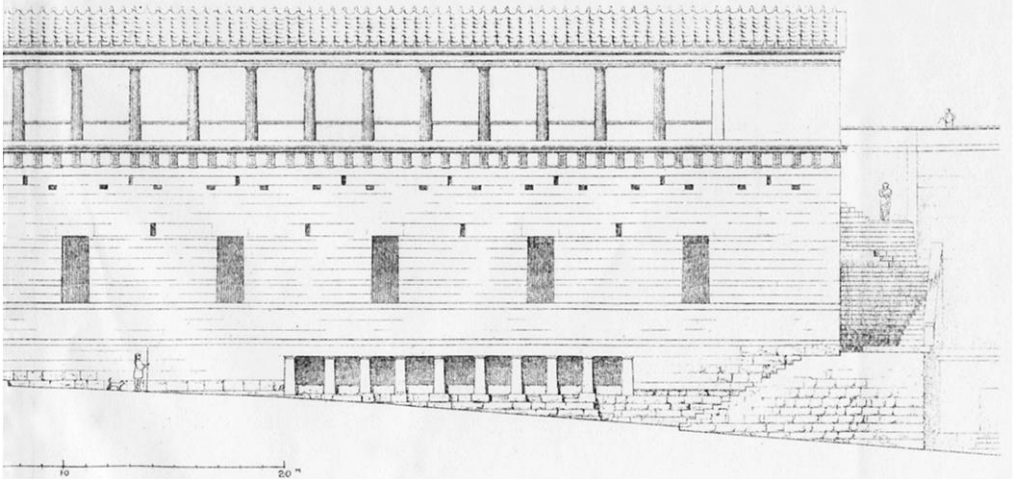
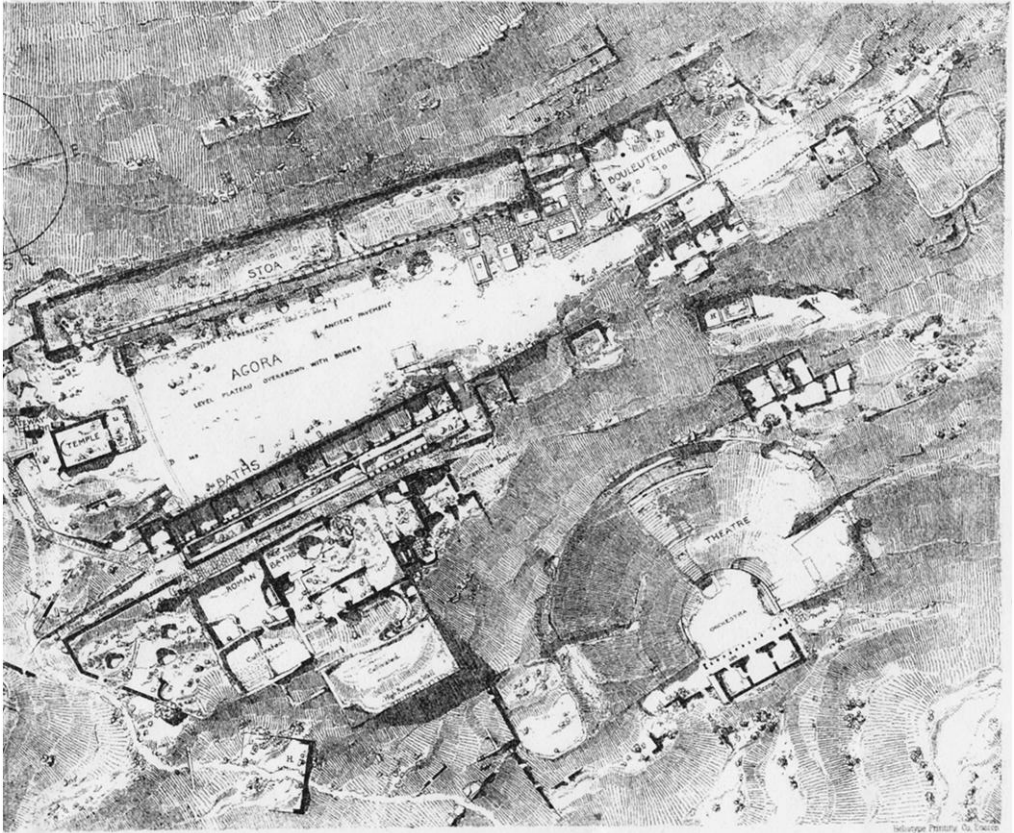
are of great historical and archaeological value. The Council hopes to resume explorations in America, and at its last meeting appointed a Committee to take this important matter into special consideration. It would welcome the active coöperation of any of the Societies.

For the COUNCIL,

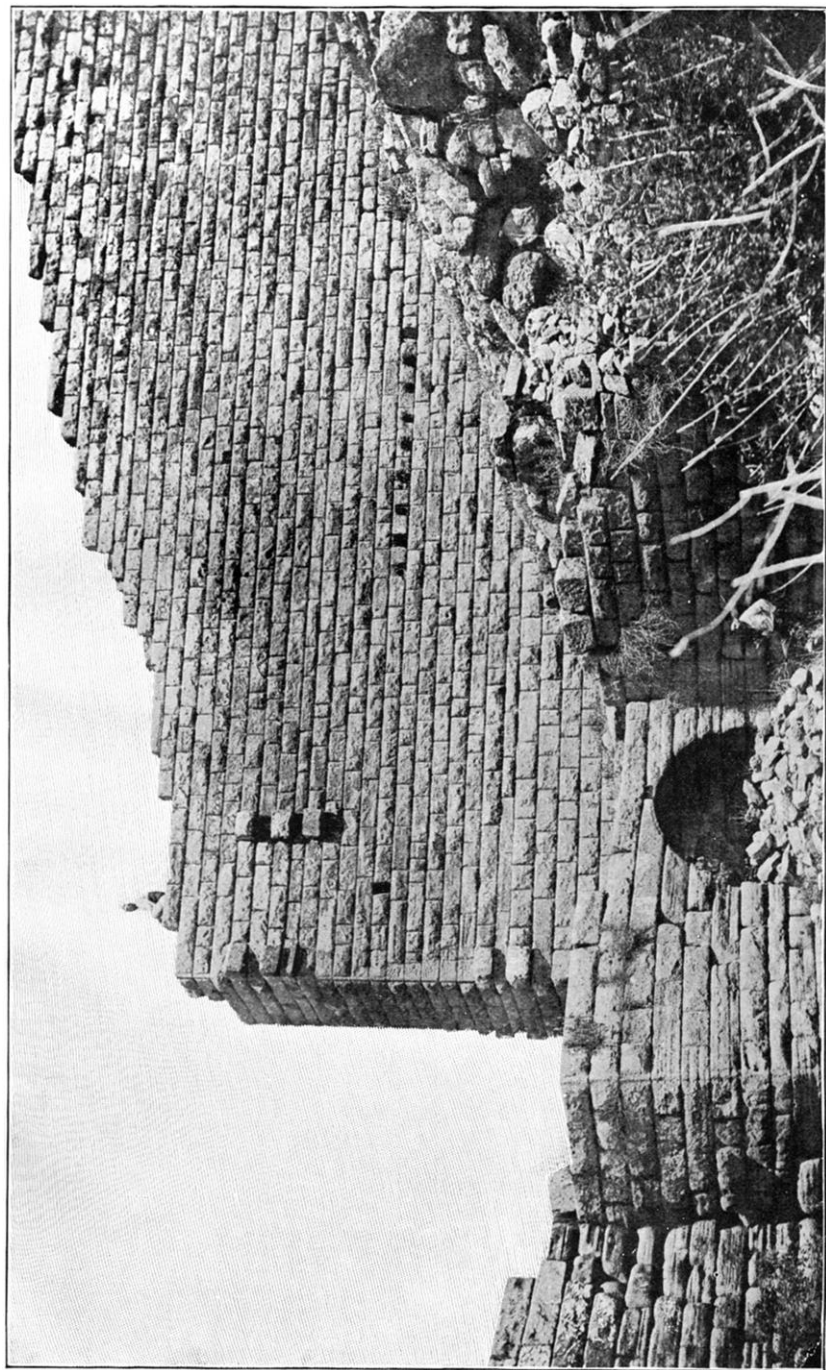
JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, *President*.



SOUTH ELEVAT



ION OF BATHS, RESTORED



SMALL GATEWAY IN WESTERN FORTIFICATION WALL, ASSOS

TOMB No. XVI

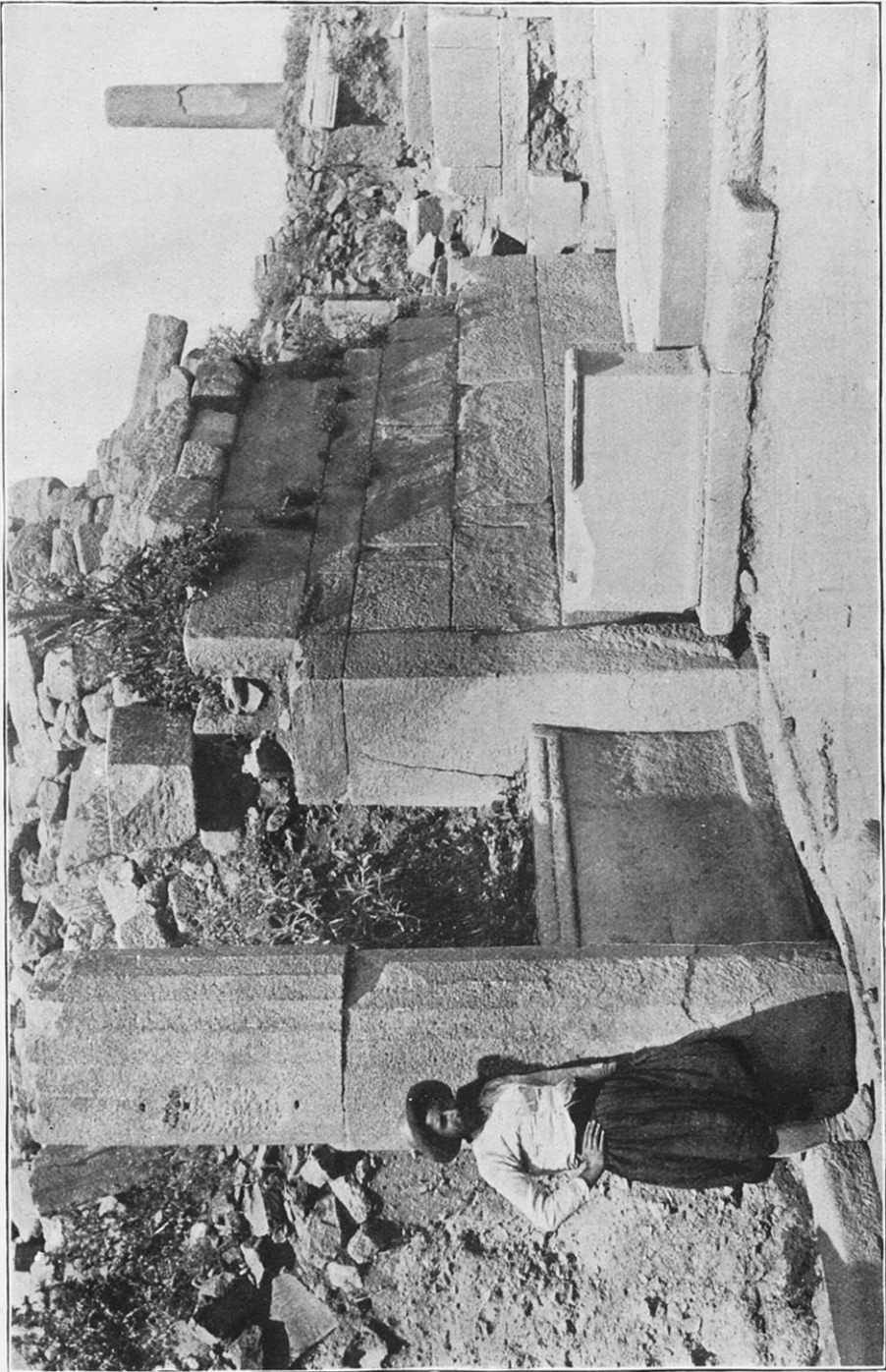
“LARGE ORNAMENTED SARCOPHAGUS”

LATERAL COLUMN

LATERAL ALTAR

PAVED ROAD

PHOTOGRAPH BY H. B. BROWN, 1901



EASTERN END OF STOA, ASSO'S, AFTER EXCAVATION



VAULTED TOMB IN FIELD